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PAT. NO.	Title
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2 5,907,834	Method and apparatus for detecting a presence of a computer virus
3 5,675,711	Adaptive statistical regression and classification of data strings, with application to the generic detection of computer viruses

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IEE JNL	IEE Journal or Magazine
IEEE CNF	IEEE Conference Proceeding
IEE CNF	IEE Conference Proceeding
IEEE STD	IEEE Standard

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Relevance scale ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐**1** [GPGPU: general purpose computation on graphics hardware](#)

David Luebke, Mark Harris, Jens Krüger, Tim Purcell, Naga Govindaraju, Ian Buck, Cliff Woolley, Aaron Lefohn

August 2004 **Proceedings of the conference on SIGGRAPH 2004 course notes GRAPH '04****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: [pdf\(63.03 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

The graphics processor (GPU) on today's commodity video cards has evolved into an extremely powerful and flexible processor. The latest graphics architectures provide tremendous memory bandwidth and computational horsepower, with fully programmable vertex and pixel processing units that support vector operations up to full IEEE floating point precision. High level languages have emerged for graphics hardware, making this computational power accessible. Architecturally, GPUs are highly parallel s ...

2 [Opening the neural network black box: an algorithm for extracting rules from function approximating artificial neural networks](#)

Rudy Setiono, Wee Kheng Leow, James Y. L. Thong

December 2000 **Proceedings of the twenty first international conference on Information systems****Publisher:** Association for Information SystemsFull text available: [pdf\(206.40 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)**Keywords:** decision rules, knowledge acquisition, neural networks**3** [Poster papers: Extracting decision trees from trained neural networks](#)

Olcay Boz

July 2002 **Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: [pdf\(683.99 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Neural Networks are successful in acquiring hidden knowledge in datasets. Their biggest weakness is that the knowledge they acquire is represented in a form not understandable to humans. Researchers tried to address this problem by extracting rules from trained Neural Networks. Most of the proposed rule extraction methods required specialized type of Neural Networks; some required binary inputs and some were computationally expensive. Craven proposed extracting MofN type Decision Trees from Neur ...

4 Generalized additive neural networks



William J. E. Potts

August 1999 **Proceedings of the fifth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(628.73 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: additive models, partial residuals, predictive modeling

5 Technical Correspondence: A neural net compiler system for hierarchical organization



Rajeev Kumar

February 2001 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices**, Volume 36 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(954.76 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

We present a language framework for handling arbitrarily complex neural computations. The software architecture - which we call an **Artificial Neural Network Compiler for Hierarchical ORganization (ANCHOR)** - facilitates network hierarchy and simpler sub-mappings. We define a **Net Definition Language (NDL)** which is implemented in object-oriented programming paradigm; a trained network is decompiled bac ...

Keywords: compiler-decompiler, hierarchical networks, neural net definitions, neural programming language, superneuron

6 Neural network approach to solving the Traveling Salesman Problem



Ralph Reilly, Plamen Tchimev

October 2003 **Journal of Computing Sciences in Colleges**, Volume 19 Issue 1

Publisher: Consortium for Computing Sciences in Colleges

Full text available: [pdf\(233.89 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The Traveling Salesman Problem involves mapping a route for a salesman to visit each city, without stopping in the same city twice, in the shortest route possible. A map of Germany is used as the test data for the study in this report.

7 Selective Rademacher Penalization and Reduced Error Pruning of Decision Trees



Matti Kääriäinen, Tuomo Malinen, Tapio Elomaa

December 2004 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 5

Publisher: MIT Press

Full text available: [pdf\(191.42 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Rademacher penalization is a modern technique for obtaining data-dependent bounds on the generalization error of classifiers. It appears to be limited to relatively simple hypothesis classes because of computational complexity issues. In this paper we, nevertheless, apply Rademacher penalization to the in practice important hypothesis class of unrestricted decision trees by considering the prunings of a given decision tree rather than the tree growing phase. This study constitutes the first appl ...

8 Neural networks and dynamic complex systems



Geoffrey Fox, Wojtek Furmanski, Alex Ho, Jeff Koller, Peter Simic, Isaac Wong

March 1989 **Proceedings of the 22nd annual symposium on Simulation ANSS '89**

Publisher: IEEE Computer Society Press

Full text available: [pdf\(1.44 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We describe the use of neural networks for optimization and inference associated with a variety of complex systems. We show how a string formalism can be used for parallel

computer decomposition, message routing and sequential optimizing compilers. We extend these ideas to a general treatment of spatial assessment and distributed artificial intelligence.

9 Neural methods for dynamic branch prediction



Daniel A. Jiménez, Calvin Lin

November 2002 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 20 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(540.67 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This article presents a new and highly accurate method for branch prediction. The key idea is to use one of the simplest possible neural methods, the perceptron, as an alternative to the commonly used two-bit counters. The source of our predictor's accuracy is its ability to use long history lengths, because the hardware resources for our method scale linearly, rather than exponentially, with the history length. We describe two versions of perceptron predictors, and we evaluate these predictors ...

Keywords: Branch prediction, neural networks

10 Identification of parallelism in neural networks by simulation with language J.



Alexei N. Skurihin, Alvin J. Surkan

September 1993 **ACM SIGAPL APL Quote Quad , Proceedings of the international conference on APL APL '93**, Volume 24 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(588.94 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Neural networks, trained by backpropagation, are designed and described in the language **J**, an **APL** derivative with powerful function encapsulation features. Both the languages **J** [4,6,7] and **APL** [5] help to identify and isolate the parallelism that is inherent in network training algorithms. Non-critical details of data input and derived output processes are de-emphasized by relegating those functions to callable stand-alone modules. Such input and output ...

11 Using artificial neural nets to predict academic performance



Al Cripps

February 1996 **Proceedings of the 1996 ACM symposium on Applied Computing**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(543.55 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: academic, neural networks, prediction

12 Classification and regression: money *can* grow on trees



Johannes Gehrke, Wie-Yin Loh, Raghu Ramakrishnan

August 1999 **Tutorial notes of the fifth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(2.95 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

With over 800 million pages covering most areas of human endeavor, the World-wide Web is a fertile ground for data mining research to make a difference to the effectiveness of information search. Today, Web surfers access the Web through two dominant interfaces clicking on hyperlinks and searching via keyword queries. This process is often tentative and unsatisfactory. Better support is needed for expressing one's information need and dealing with a search result in more structured ways than ...

13 Neural network for partitionable variational inequalities

Giulia Rotondo

July 1998 **ACM SIGAPL APL Quote Quad , Proceedings of the APL98 conference on Array processing language APL '98**, Volume 29 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(374.98 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

Often in recent times industries have asked mathematicians to determine their "true" utility functions directly from the available data about used resources and about the corresponding profits in order to optimize the latter with respect to the former. The possibility of determining the utility function directly from the data is very important because in this way the exact situation of the company is described. Moreover, the biggest companies divide their investments into several activities. The ...

14 Book review: Fundamentals of Artificial Neural Networks by Mohamad H. Hassoun
(MIT PRESS, 1996)

Emilio Sofia Olivas

December 1997 **ACM SIGART Bulletin**, Volume 8 Issue 1-4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(420.56 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

The field of artificial neural networks has grown substantially in recent years accompanied by an increased number of neural networks textbooks. These books attempt to give a broad introduction to both the theory and use of neural networks, such as (Hertz, 1991), (Kung, 1993), (Haykin, 1994), and (Rojas, 1996). Hassoun's book, like these, is a very good textbook for first year undergraduate students who are learning the computational abilities of neural networks. In addition it has some value to ...

15 A hybrid of neural net and branch and bound techniques for seismic horizon tracking

Jay Veezhinathan, Frank Kemp, Jody Threet

March 1993 **Proceedings of the 1993 ACM/SIGAPP symposium on Applied computing: states of the art and practice**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(468.21 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)16 Sparse bayesian learning and the relevance vector machine

Michael E. Tipping

September 2001 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 1

Publisher: MIT Press

Full text available: pdf(999.88 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

This paper introduces a general Bayesian framework for obtaining sparse solutions to regression and classification tasks utilising models linear in the parameters. Although this framework is fully general, we illustrate our approach with a particular specialisation that we denote the 'relevance vector machine' (RVM), a model of identical functional form to the popular and state-of-the-art 'support vector machine' (SVM). We demonstrate that by exploiting a probabilistic Bayesian learning framework ...

17 Morphology & tagging: Part-of-speech tagging with neural networks

Helmut Schmid

August 1994 **Proceedings of the 15th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 1**

Publisher: Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available: pdf(396.49 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Text corpora which are tagged with part-of-speech information are useful in many areas of linguistic research. In this paper, a new part-of-speech tagging method based on neural networks (*Net-Tagger*) is presented and its performance is compared to that of a HMM-tagger (Cutting et al., 1992) and a trigram-based tagger (Kempe, 1993). It is shown that

the Net-Tagger performs as well as the trigram-based tagger and better than the HMM-tagger.

18 Tree induction vs. logistic regression: a learning-curve analysis

Claudia Perlich, Foster Provost, Jeffrey S. Simonoff

December 2003 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 4

Publisher: MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(263.37 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Tree induction and logistic regression are two standard, off-the-shelf methods for building models for classification. We present a large-scale experimental comparison of logistic regression and tree induction, assessing classification accuracy and the quality of rankings based on class-membership probabilities. We use a learning-curve analysis to examine the relationship of these measures to the size of the training set. The results of the study show several things. (1) Contrary to some prior o ...

19 Randomized Variable Elimination

David J. Stracuzzi, Paul E. Utgoff


December 2004 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 5

Publisher: MIT Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(273.39 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Variable selection, the process of identifying input variables that are relevant to a particular learning problem, has received much attention in the learning community. Methods that employ a learning algorithm as a part of the selection process (wrappers) have been shown to outperform methods that select variables independently from the learning algorithm (filters), but only at great computational expense. We present a randomized wrapper algorithm whose computational requirements are within a c ...

20 Book review: Neural Networks for Pattern Recognition By Christopher M. Bishop (Clarendon Press, 1995)

 H. Van Dyke Parunak

June 1998 **ACM SIGART Bulletin**, Volume 9 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(385.24 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Technical textbooks tend to be encyclopedic omnibus volumes, since the market rewards authors whose books can be used by teachers in many different classes. Pedagogically, this tendency is unfortunate, since it tends to homogenize the unique approaches and presentations that make great teachers truly effective. Bishop's textbook on neural nets is a welcome exception to the rule. It specifically limits its focus to feed-forward nets with explicit training. Much important work has been done in dom ...

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21 [Tree-Based Batch Mode Reinforcement Learning](#)

Damien Ernst, Pierre Geurts, Louis Wehenkel

 September 2005 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 6

Publisher: MIT Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(1.32 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Reinforcement learning aims to determine an optimal control policy from interaction with a system or from observations gathered from a system. In batch mode, it can be achieved by approximating the so-called Q -function based on a set of four-tuples (x_t, u_t, r_t, x_{t+1}) where x_t denotes the system state at time t , u_t the control action taken, r_t the instantane ...

22 [Tree-Based Batch Mode Reinforcement Learning](#)

Damien Ernst, Pierre Geurts, Louis Wehenkel

 September 2005 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 6

Publisher: MIT Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(1.41 MB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#)

Reinforcement learning aims to determine an optimal control policy from interaction with a system or from observations gathered from a system. In batch mode, it can be achieved by approximating the so-called Q -function based on a set of four-tuples (x_t, u_t, r_t, x_{t+1}) where x_t denotes the system state at time t , u_t the control action taken, r_t the instantane ...

23 [Book review: An Introduction to Neural and Electronic Networks. Edited by Steven E](#)


[Zornetzer, Joel L. Davis, and Clifford Lau \(Academic Press\)](#)

James A. Reggia

 October 1990 **ACM SIGART Bulletin**, Volume 1 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(245.53 KB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

The volume is a collection of papers on neural networks (real and artificial) edited by staff members of the Office of Naval Research (ONR). ONR has been a major supporter of research in this area for many years and the editors have directly overseen some of the work described in this book, making them especially qualified to organize this collection. The chapters themselves are authored by talented individuals in neuroscience, engineering, physics, psychology, computer science and mathematics, ...

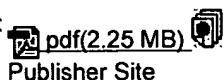
24 [Learning bias and phonological-rule induction](#)

Daniel Gildea, Daniel Jurafsky

December 1996 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 22 Issue 4

Publisher: MIT Press

Full text available:



Publisher Site

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

A fundamental debate in the machine learning of language has been the role of prior knowledge in the learning process. Purely nativist approaches, such as the Principles and Parameters model, build parameterized linguistic generalizations directly into the learning system. Purely empirical approaches use a general, domain-independent learning rule (Error Back-Propagation, Instance-based Generalization, Minimum Description Length) to learn linguistic generalizations directly from the data. In this ...

25 Round robin classification

Johannes Fürnkranz

March 2002 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 2

Publisher: MIT Press

Full text available:  pdf(250.25 KB)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

In this paper, we discuss round robin classification (aka pairwise classification), a technique for handling multi-class problems with binary classifiers by learning one classifier for each pair of classes. We present an empirical evaluation of the method, implemented as a wrapper around the Ripper rule learning algorithm, on 20 multi-class datasets from the UCI database repository. Our results show that the technique is very likely to improve Ripper's classification accuracy without having a hi ...

Keywords: class binarization, ensemble techniques, inductive rule learning, multi-class problems, pairwise classification

26 Special Issue on learning theory: Path kernels and multiplicative updates

Eiji Takimoto, Manfred K. Warmuth

December 2003 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 4

Publisher: MIT Press

Full text available:  pdf(353.20 KB)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

Kernels are typically applied to linear algorithms whose weight vector is a linear combination of the feature vectors of the examples. On-line versions of these algorithms are sometimes called "additive updates" because they add a multiple of the last feature vector to the current weight vector. In this paper we have found a way to use special convolution kernels to efficiently implement "multiplicative" updates. The kernels are defined by a directed graph. Each edge contributes an input. The inp ...

27 Artificial immune systems: RABNET: a real-valued antibody network for data clustering

Helder Knidel, Leandro N. de Castro, Fernando J. Von Zuben

June 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 conference on Genetic and evolutionary computation GECCO '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(201.49 KB)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This paper proposes a novel constructive learning algorithm for a competitive neural network. The proposed algorithm is developed by taking ideas from the immune system and demonstrates robustness in the initial experiments reported here for a benchmark problem. Comparisons with results from the literature are also provided. To automatically segment the resultant neurons at the output, a tool from graph theory was used with promising results. General discussions and avenues for future works are ...

Keywords: artificial immune systems, artificial neural networks, data clustering

28 Integrating POMDP and reinforcement learning for a two layer simulated robot**architecture**

Larry D. Pyeatt, Adele E. Howe

April 1999 **Proceedings of the third annual conference on Autonomous Agents****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: [pdf\(853.34 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)**29 Inducing history representations for broad coverage statistical parsing**

James Henderson

May 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics on Human Language Technology - Volume 1 NAACL '03****Publisher:** Association for Computational LinguisticsFull text available: [pdf\(129.57 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

We present a neural network method for inducing representations of parse histories and using these history representations to estimate the probabilities needed by a statistical left-corner parser. The resulting statistical parser achieves performance (89.1% F-measure) on the Penn Treebank which is only 0.6% below the best current parser for this task, despite using a smaller vocabulary size and less prior linguistic knowledge. Crucial to this success is the use of structurally determined soft bi ...

30 Using a mixture of probabilistic decision trees for direct prediction of protein function

Umar Syed, Golan Yona

April 2003 **Proceedings of the seventh annual international conference on Research in computational molecular biology RECOMB '03****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: [pdf\(306.22 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We study the direct relationship between basic protein properties and their function. Our goal is to develop a new tool for functional prediction that can be used to complement and support other techniques based on sequence or structure information. In order to define this new measure of similarity between proteins we collected a set of 453 features and properties that characterize proteins and are believed to be correlated and related to structural and functional aspects of proteins. Among these ...

Keywords: decision trees, functional prediction, sequence-function relationships**31 Research track: Mining concept-drifting data streams using ensemble classifiers**

Haixun Wang, Wei Fan, Philip S. Yu, Jiawei Han

August 2003 **Proceedings of the ninth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: [pdf\(234.13 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Recently, mining data streams with concept drifts for actionable insights has become an important and challenging task for a wide range of applications including credit card fraud protection, target marketing, network intrusion detection, etc. Conventional knowledge discovery tools are facing two challenges, the overwhelming volume of the streaming data, and the concept drifts. In this paper, we propose a general framework for mining concept-drifting data streams using weighted ensemble classifi ...

Keywords: classifier, classifier ensemble, concept drift, data streams

Special issue on special feature: Mlps (mono layer polynomials and multi layer perceptrons) for nonlinear modeling

Isabelle Rivals, Léon Personnaz

March 2003 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 3**Publisher:** MIT PressFull text available:  [pdf\(247.17 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

This paper presents a model selection procedure which stresses the importance of the classic polynomial models as tools for evaluating the complexity of a given modeling problem, and for removing non-significant input variables. If the complexity of the problem makes a neural network necessary, the selection among neural candidates can be performed in two phases. In an additive phase, the most important one, candidate neural networks with an increasing number of hidden neurons are trained. The a ...

33 Research sessions: stream management: Online event-driven subsequence matching over financial data streams

Huanmei Wu, Betty Salzberg, Donghui Zhang

June 2004 **Proceedings of the 2004 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  [pdf\(753.59 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Subsequence similarity matching in time series databases is an important research area for many applications. This paper presents a new approximate approach for automatic online subsequence similarity matching over massive data streams. With a simultaneous on-line segmentation and pruning algorithm over the incoming stream, the resulting piecewise linear representation of the data stream features high sensitivity and accuracy. The similarity definition is based on a permutation followed by a met ...

34 Knowledge discovery using neural networks

Khosrow Kaikhah, Sandesh Doddameti

May 2004 **Proceedings of the 17th international conference on Innovations in applied artificial intelligence IEA/AIE'2004****Publisher:** Springer Springer Verlag IncAdditional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

A novel knowledge discovery technique using neural networks is presented. A neural network is trained to learn the correlations and relationships that exist in a dataset. The neural network is then pruned and modified to generalize the correlations and relationships. Finally, the neural network is used as a tool to discover all existing hidden trends in four different types of crimes in US cities as well as to predict trends based on existing knowledge inherent in the network.

35 A large project for demonstrating knowledge engineering techniques including applications of neural networks

Mary Micco, Phillip Cumpston

February 1990 **ACM SIGCSE Bulletin , Proceedings of the twenty-first SIGCSE technical symposium on Computer science education SIGCSE '90**, Volume 22 Issue 1**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  [pdf\(641.81 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)**36** Paper session KM-3 (knowledge management): classification & clustering: Collective multi-label classification

Nadia Ghamrawi, Andrew McCallum

October 2005 **Proceedings of the 14th ACM international conference on Information and knowledge management CIKM '05****Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(93.06 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Common approaches to multi-label classification learn independent classifiers for each category, and employ ranking or thresholding schemes for classification. Because they do not exploit dependencies between labels, such techniques are only well-suited to problems in which categories are independent. However, in many domains labels are highly interdependent. This paper explores multi-label conditional random field (CRF) classification models that directly parameterize label co-occurrences in mul ...

Keywords: classification, machine learning, multi-label, statistical learning, uncertainty

37 Parameter space exploration with Gaussian process trees



Robert B. Gramacy, Herbert K. H. Lee, William G. Macready
July 2004 **Proceedings of the twenty-first international conference on Machine learning ICML '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(275.38 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Computer experiments often require dense sweeps over input parameters to obtain a qualitative understanding of their response. Such sweeps can be prohibitively expensive, and are unnecessary in regions where the response is easily predicted; well-chosen designs could allow a mapping of the response with far fewer simulation runs. Thus, there is a need for computationally inexpensive surrogate models and an accompanying method for selecting small designs. We explore a general methodology for address ...

38 Essential classification rule sets



Elena Baralis, Silvia Chiusano
December 2004 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 29 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(479.09 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Given a class model built from a dataset including labeled data, classification assigns a new data object to the appropriate class. In associative classification the class model (i.e., the classifier) is a set of association rules. Associative classification is a promising technique for the generation of highly accurate classifiers. In this article, we present a compact form which encodes without information loss the classification knowledge available in a classification rule set. This form incl ...

Keywords: Association rules, associative classification, concise representations

39 Selective Markov models for predicting Web page accesses



Mukund Deshpande, George Karypis
May 2004 **ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT)**, Volume 4 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(447.43 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The problem of predicting a user's behavior on a Web site has gained importance due to the rapid growth of the World Wide Web and the need to personalize and influence a user's browsing experience. Markov models and their variations have been found to be well suited for addressing this problem. Of the different variations of Markov models, it is generally found that higher-order Markov models display high predictive accuracies on Web sessions that they can predict. However, higher-order models a ...

Keywords: Markov models, World wide web, predicting user behavior, web mining

40 An empirical analysis of techniques for constructing and searching k-dimensional trees





Douglas A. Talbert, Doug Fisher

August 2000 **Proceedings of the sixth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(108.72 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: K-dimensional trees, nearest-neighbor search techniques

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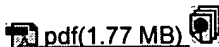
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Relevance scale ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐**41** [Adaptive multilingual sentence boundary disambiguation](#)

David D. Palmer, Marti A. Hearst

June 1997 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 23 Issue 2**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available:



pdf(1.77 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)
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The sentence is a standard textual unit in natural language processing applications. In many language the punctuation mark that indicates the end-of-sentence boundary is ambiguous; thus the tokenizers of most NLP systems must be equipped with special sentence boundary recognition rules for every new text collection. As an alternative, this article presents an efficient, trainable system for sentence boundary disambiguation. The system, called Satz, makes simple estimates of the parts of speech of ...

42 [Efficient search for association rules](#)

Geoffrey I. Webb

August 2000 **Proceedings of the sixth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: pdf(186.48 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)**Keywords:** association rule, search**43** [The subspace information criterion for infinite dimensional hypothesis spaces](#)

Masashi Sugiyama, Klaus-Robert Müller

March 2003 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 3**Publisher:** MIT PressFull text available: pdf(532.09 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A central problem in learning is selection of an appropriate model. This is typically done by estimating the *unknown* generalization errors of a set of models to be selected from and then choosing the model with minimal generalization error estimate. In this article, we discuss the problem of model selection and generalization error estimation in the context of kernel regression models, e.g., kernel ridge regression, kernel subset regression or Gaussian process regression. Previously, a no ...

Keywords: Gaussian processes, cross-validation, finite sample statistics, generalization error, kernel regression, model selection, reproducing kernel Hilbert space, subspace

information criterion, unbiased estimators

44 Incremental learning of linear model trees



Duncan Potts

July 2004 **Proceedings of the twenty-first international conference on Machine learning ICML '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(184.10 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

A linear model tree is a decision tree with a linear functional model in each leaf. Previous model tree induction algorithms have operated on the entire training set, however there are many situations when an incremental learner is advantageous. In this paper we demonstrate that model trees can be induced incrementally using an algorithm that scales linearly with the number of examples. An incremental node splitting rule is presented, together with incremental methods for stopping the growth of ...

45 Subspace clustering for high dimensional data: a review



Lance Parsons, Ehtesham Haque, Huan Liu

June 2004 **ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter**, Volume 6 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(539.13 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Subspace clustering is an extension of traditional clustering that seeks to find clusters in different subspaces within a dataset. Often in high dimensional data, many dimensions are irrelevant and can mask existing clusters in noisy data. Feature selection removes irrelevant and redundant dimensions by analyzing the entire dataset. Subspace clustering algorithms localize the search for relevant dimensions allowing them to find clusters that exist in multiple, possibly overlapping subspaces. The ...

Keywords: clustering survey, high dimensional data, projected clustering, subspace clustering

46 Evidence-based static branch prediction using machine learning



Brad Calder, Dirk Grunwald, Michael Jones, Donald Lindsay, James Martin, Michael Mozer, Benjamin Zorn

January 1997 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**, Volume 19 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(515.50 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Correctly predicting the direction that branches will take is increasingly important in today's wide-issue computer architectures. The name program-based branch prediction is given to static branch prediction techniques that base their prediction on a program's structure. In this article, we investigate a new approach to program-based branch prediction that uses a body of existing programs to predict the branch behavior in a new program. We call this approach to program-ba ...

Keywords: branch prediction, decision trees, machine learning, neural networks, performance evaluation, program optimization

47 Session: A fast partial parse of natural language sentences using a connectionist method



Caroline Lyon, Bob Dickerson

March 1995 **Proceedings of the seventh conference on European chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics**

Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc.

Full text available:  [pdf\(722.75 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

 [Publisher Site](#)

The pattern matching capabilities of neural networks can be used to locate syntactic constituents of natural language. This paper describes a fully automated hybrid system, using neural nets operating within a grammatic framework. It addresses the representation of language for connectionist processing, and describes methods of constraining the problem size. The function of the network is briefly explained, and results are given.

48 Classifying text documents by associating terms with text categories

Osmar R. Zaiane, Maria-Luiza Antonie

January 2002 **Australian Computer Science Communications , Proceedings of the thirteenth Australasian conference on Database technologies - Volume 5 CRPITS '02**, Volume 24 Issue 2

Publisher: Australian Computer Society, Inc. , IEEE Computer Society Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.04 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Automatic text categorization has always been an important application and research topic since the inception of digital documents. Today, text categorization is a necessity due to the very large amount of text documents that we have to deal with daily. Many techniques and algorithms for automatic text categorization have been devised and proposed in the literature. However, there is still much room for improving the effectiveness of these classifiers, and new models need to be examined. We prop ...

Keywords: association rules, classification, text categorization, text mining

49 Learning and making decisions when costs and probabilities are both unknown

 Bianca Zadrozny, Charles Elkan


August 2001 **Proceedings of the seventh ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(920.23 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

In many data mining domains, misclassification costs are different for different examples, in the same way that class membership probabilities are example-dependent. In these domains, both costs and probabilities are unknown for test examples, so both cost estimators and probability estimators must be learned. After discussing how to make optimal decisions given cost and probability estimates, we present decision tree and naive Bayesian learning methods for obtaining well-calibrated probability ...

50 A review of vessel extraction techniques and algorithms

 Cemil Kirbas, Francis Quek

June 2004 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 36 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(8.06 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Vessel segmentation algorithms are the critical components of circulatory blood vessel analysis systems. We present a survey of vessel extraction techniques and algorithms. We put the various vessel extraction approaches and techniques in perspective by means of a classification of the existing research. While we have mainly targeted the extraction of blood vessels, neurovascular structure in particular, we have also reviewed some of the segmentation methods for the tubular objects that show ...

Keywords: Magnetic resonance angiography, X-ray angiography, medical imaging, neurovascular, vessel extraction

51 [A novel ensemble-based scoring and search algorithm for protein redesign, and its application to modify the substrate specificity of the gramicidin synthetase A phenylalanine adenylation enzyme](#)

Ryan H. Lilien, Brian W. Stevens, Amy C. Anderson, Bruce R. Donald

March 2004 **Proceedings of the eighth annual international conference on Research in computational molecular biology RECOMB '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.36 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Realization of novel molecular function requires the ability to alter molecular complex formation. Enzymatic function can be altered by changing enzyme-substrate interactions via modification of an enzyme's active site. A redesigned enzyme may either perform a novel reaction on its native substrates or its native reaction on novel substrates. A number of computational approaches have been developed to address the combinatorial nature of the protein redesign problem. These approaches typically se ...

Keywords: enzyme design, fluorescence binding assay, molecular ensemble, non-ribosomal peptide synthetase, protein design, protein flexibility, protein-ligand binding

52 [Statistics and data mining techniques for lifetime value modeling](#)

D. R. Mani, James Drew, Andrew Betz, Piew Datta

August 1999 **Proceedings of the fifth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.16 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: lifetime value, neural networks, proportional hazards regression, survival analysis, tenure prediction

53 [Research papers: spatial and high-dimensional data: Robust and fast similarity search for moving object trajectories](#)

Lei Chen, M. Tamer Özsu, Vincent Oria

June 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(811.42 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

An important consideration in similarity-based retrieval of moving object trajectories is the definition of a distance function. The existing distance functions are usually sensitive to noise, shifts and scaling of data that commonly occur due to sensor failures, errors in detection techniques, disturbance signals, and different sampling rates. Cleaning data to eliminate these is not always possible. In this paper, we introduce a novel distance function, Edit Distance on Real sequence (EDR) whic ...

54 [Training connectionist models for the structured language model](#)

Peng Xu, Ahmad Emami, Frederick Jelinek

July 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 conference on Empirical methods in natural language processing - Volume 10**

Publisher: Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  [pdf\(147.24 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

We investigate the performance of the Structured Language Model (SLM) in terms of perplexity (PPL) when its components are modeled by connectionist models. The connectionist models use a distributed representation of the items in the history and make much better use of contexts than currently used interpolated or back-off models, not only because of the inherent capability of the connectionist model in fighting the data sparseness problem, but also because of the sublinear growth in the model si ...

55 A survey on wavelet applications in data mining

Tao Li, Qi Li, Shenghuo Zhu, Mitsunori Ogihara

December 2002 **ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter**, Volume 4 Issue 2**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: pdf(330.06 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Recently there has been significant development in the use of wavelet methods in various data mining processes. However, there has been written no comprehensive survey available on the topic. The goal of this is paper to fill the void. First, the paper presents a high-level data-mining framework that reduces the overall process into smaller components. Then applications of wavelets for each component are reviewed. The paper concludes by discussing the impact of wavelets on data mining research an ...

56 Evolving and messaging decision-making agents

Edmund S. Yu

May 2001 **Proceedings of the fifth international conference on Autonomous agents****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: pdf(240.53 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In this paper we describe our neurogenetic approach to developing a multi- agent decision support system which assists users in gathering, merging, analyzing, and using information to assess risks and make recommendations in situations that may require tremendous amounts of time and attention of the users. In Phase I of this project, called the EMMA project, we demonstrated the feasibility of a set of solutions to various problems by building an intelligent agent application that makes reco ...

Keywords: adaptation and learning, agent communication languages, evolution of agents, information agents, multi-agent communication/collaboration

57 Research track paper: A multiple tree algorithm for the efficient association of asteroid observations

Jeremy Kubica, Andrew Moore, Andrew Connolly, Robert Jedicke

August 2005 **Proceeding of the eleventh ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery in data mining KDD '05****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available: pdf(398.50 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In this paper we examine the problem of efficiently finding sets of observations that conform to a given underlying motion model. While this problem is often phrased as a tracking problem, where it is called track initiation, it is useful in a variety of tasks where we want to find correspondences or patterns in spatial-temporal data. Unfortunately, this problem often suffers from a combinatorial explosion in the number of potential sets that must be evaluated. We consider the problem with respe ...

Keywords: multiple tree algorithms, track initiation

58 Combining multi-visual features for efficient indexing in a large image database

Anne H. H. Ngu, Quan Z. Sheng, Du Q. Huynh, Ron Lei

April 2001 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume 9 Issue 4**Publisher:** Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.Full text available: pdf(493.09 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The optimized distance-based access methods currently available for multidimensional indexing in multimedia databases have been developed based on two major assumptions: a suitable distance function is known a priori and the dimensionality of the image features is low. It is not trivial to define a distance function that best mimics human visual perception regarding image similarity measurements. Reducing high-dimensional features

in images using the popular principle component analysis (PCA) mi ...

Keywords: High-dimensional indexing, Image retrieval, Neural network

59 Aggregate nearest neighbor queries in spatial databases



Dimitris Papadias, Yufei Tao, Kyriakos Mouratidis, Chun Kit Hui

June 2005 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 30 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.84 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Given two spatial datasets P (e.g., facilities) and Q (queries), an *aggregate nearest neighbor* (ANN) query retrieves the point(s) of P with the smallest aggregate distance(s) to points in Q . Assuming, for example, n users at locations q_1, \dots, q_n , an ANN query outputs the facility $p \in P$ that minimizes the *sum* of distances $\|p, q_i\|$; for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Keywords: Spatial database, aggregation, nearest neighbor queries

60 Machine learning in automated text categorization



Fabrizio Sebastiani

March 2002 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 34 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(524.41 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The automated categorization (or classification) of texts into predefined categories has witnessed a booming interest in the last 10 years, due to the increased availability of documents in digital form and the ensuing need to organize them. In the research community the dominant approach to this problem is based on machine learning techniques: a general inductive process automatically builds a classifier by learning, from a set of preclassified documents, the characteristics of the categories. ...

Keywords: Machine learning, text categorization, text classification

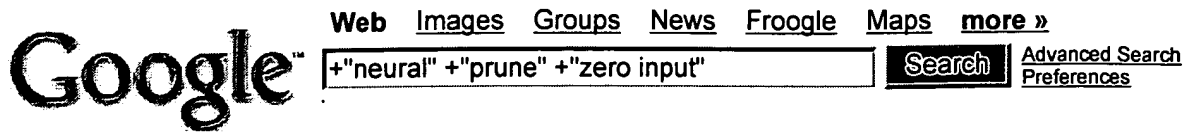
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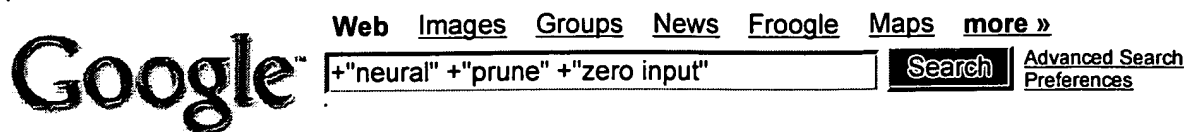
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